

THE STANDARD.



JACKSON C. H., OHIO.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS TO 3 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Chesham.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE COUNTIES OF VINTON AND JACKSON,
WILLIAM J. EVANS.

COUNTY WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR TREASURER,
JARED STEPHENSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH RADCLIFF.

FOR RECORDER,
B. F. SMITH.

FOR SHERIFF,
THOMPSON LEACH.

Found a Hero's Nest.

The editor of the Ohio State Journal, in their Daily of August 31, in commenting upon an article from the *McArthur Republican*, in regard to the suspension of the work on the Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad, they copy an article, in connection, from the *Standard*, which gives an account of the absconding of Phillips & McNeal, which article does not claim, in the least, any reference to the H. & P. Road. The article of the *Standard* speaks of the absconding of the firm of "Phillips & McNeal, Contractors on the C. M. and P. Railroad." The *Journal* would like very much to put forth the hue and cry that the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad had been stopped, thereby giving capitalists an idea that the road now in contemplation from Chillicothe to Columbus, was the only work now worth investing in.

We would just say to the editors of the *Journal* that Phillips & McNeal are the only contractors having work on the C. H. and P. R. road, and that a very small section, that have "decamped, leaving their creditors minus the value of their goods and chattels." Nine-tenths of the work they had contracted for was upon the Marietta Road. As for the work being abandoned on the entire line of the C. H. & P. Road, there is not even a shadow of truth in the assertion, but is false in word and letter, let it come from the Ohio State Journal, the *McArthur Republican*, or Hillsborough News. The work on the Eastern division of this road, has only been suspended for a short time, while that on the Western end is being worked upon with might and main.

We are at a loss to know how the *Journal* can find the least connection with the articles of the *Standard* and that of the *McArthur Republican*. It must certainly have cost our worthy friends somewhat of an effort to get these two conflicting articles side by side. Gentlemen, we hold you convicted for a further hearing, and ask at your hands that justice which rightly belongs to the Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad, and also to ourselves.

ITEM FOR ODD FELLOWS.—A week or two ago some rebels, aided and abetted by several apostate members of the Shade Gap Lodge, I. O. O. F., located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa., under the cover of night, broke into the Lodge and threw the books, furniture, etc., into the street, exposing the secrets of the Order. The affair has created great excitement.

Read the communication on Education. in another column, signed "An Examiner." It is well written, and should be perused by every believer in Education. A series of these articles will appear in the "Standard," from time to time.

Preacher.—Mr. Thomas Oursure, of Franklin township, in this county, left a small quantity of very large, fine Peaches upon our table, for which he will accept our thanks.

The Rail Road—Increase of Business.

It is a curious fact, that not even a Stage Coach or any other vehicle, was ever run for passengers, between Jackson and Portsmouth, prior to the completion of the S. & H. V. Railroad to this place. Since then, however, two daily trains of cars have been running, and conveying, too, a goodly number of passengers, while they have been unable to carry all the freight. We are told that iron is now accumulating at the rate of from 20 to 30 tons per day, over the utmost capacity of the motive power on the road. The Company have ordered several new locomotives, one of which will soon be received from the factory of C. Cooper, & Co., Mt. Vernon. When it arrives, it is expected that some inroads will be made upon the now large and increasing piles of pig iron, at this and numerous other points.

But when our produce begins to move off freely; when our coal finds, as it will, a large market in Portsmouth; when the country gets fairly accustomed to using this road, and production begins thus to be stimulated, in our opinion, there will be found still a lack of machinery—of Cars and Engines. The preparations will be found not equal to the business. For the first year, we predict that the Company will be enabled to carry all the freight that will seek transportation—that they will remain just about as far behind the wants of the country, as they now are—unless, a wise foresight, on the part of the officers, should provide in time for the large business that certainly will be done.

By way of illustration, take the article of Coal. Two or three car loads a week is all that now passes over the road.—What would it be were the Company prepared to take all? What will it be when the business gets fairly under way? When it is known that transportation can be had for all that is put upon the Road at fair prices, will one locomotive then, be able to haul it all. So in regard to produce, wheat, corn, pork, beef, &c., &c. What little goes now, is a mere circumstance compared with what will go.

Jackson.

Our little neighbor up the Railroad is reaping some of the benefits of a quick communication with this City by an extension of its limits. We are glad to chronicle its prosperity. Some of its citizens complain, however, of the high rates of freight. They say they can send to Chillicothe or Gallipolis, buy their goods and have them transported by wagons at about the same price they pay the Railroad. We trust, for the credit of our city and the railroad company, that such is not the case.—*Portsmouth Inq.*

There is more truth than poetry in the above paragraph, as there is much complaint made by our citizens of the manner in which they have been misused. If the following questions can be answered satisfactorily, then matters will be better understood: Who made the road? For whose benefit was the road made? Who has the whole charge of the road? Why is it that the rates of freight from Portsmouth to Jackson are higher than from Jackson to Portsmouth? Are there any Jackson people holding berths upon the road or cars? These questions, with many others, are asked daily by our citizens, and as yet there are none to be found to give the desired information.—Will some of our Portsmouth friends let the "cat out" of the bag?

RUNAWAY.—A team of three horses attached to a pedlar wagon, ran away on Monday last, starting from near the Post Office, running as far as the Court House where their progress was stopped by the upsetting of the wagon, which was somewhat injured; the horses escaped with but slight damage.

The ordinance against leaving horses stand upon the streets, unhitched, should be enforced, thereby preventing runaways, saving death and injury to our citizens.

We have seen petitions in circulation, for a new street to run through Jamestown addition to Jackson, commencing at the Rail Road Depot, crossing Salt Creek by bridging the same. This, in our opinion, is an excellent idea, one that every citizen in this community should be interested in. We do hope that our County Commissioners will give the matter a favorable hearing.

RAISE ON PAPER.—Our Paper Maker informs us that the article of printing paper has somewhat risen in price. This will be a hard lick upon the poorer class of printers. We sympathize with those that can't stand it, because we were poor once ourselves. Keep in good spirits fellows, for there will be a full soon.

Putnam's Monthly. The September number of this work has been received, and is undoubtedly the best Mag. of the month. The New York Architecture, is beautiful. Terms, \$3 per annum, or 25 cts. per number.—G. P. Putnam & Co., publishers, N. Y.

Some of the spirit rappers of our place, got to knocking too loud the other day, and being a little tight got themselves into a tight place.

The democrats held their Primary elections yesterday. We will give the result of the same next week.

WANTED.—By C. E. Brooks, 1000 bushels of good Wood Ashes, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

Having received an excellent quality of colored inks and bronzes, we are now enabled to do Job Printing, equal to that done in the cities.

Whoever wants to buy superior yellow poplar joint shingles, can do so by calling on our worthy townsman Mr. Jas. Farrar.

Read the Advertisement of Eiden, & Co., Merchants, Portsmouth, in to-day's paper. They are offering goods at the lowest possible price.

The Board of Equalization were in session yesterday; we have not yet learned the particulars of the deliberations.

The Card of Dr. E. Fitzgerald will be found in the column of Business Cards. The Doctor can be found at the Franklin Hotel, only when absent on professional duty.

David Leach, that accommodating little Merchant up town, is waiting upon his customers with all the grace of a dancing-master. Call and see him by all means.

On Saturday night last, an Irishman, whose name we have not learned, fell from the second story window of the house of Mr. Kirkpatrick, of this place, severely bruising and cutting himself, but is not considered dangerous.

The too frequent use of fire-arms within the corporation, will end in the death or the crippling of passers by. We do hope that our Marshal will use his authority and prevent the repetition of this dangerous sport.

FOUNDRY.—A Company has been formed in this place for the speedy erection of an extensive Iron Foundry, the location of which has been made in Jamestown addition to Jackson. Success to our friends may they reap a rich reward from their undertaking.

The colored people are holding a religious meeting about nine miles below this place. Judging from the number of persons of color passing through our place, there will be a great gathering on the occasion. May they have a good time.

Our friend Jared Stephenson, of Winchester, has just received his Stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Call and see him and buy yourselves rich. See advertisement in another column.

The democratic candidates for nomination, were decidedly the busiest portion of our citizens on yesterday.—We hope they will all get something, so as to save hard feelings. We'll bet on the fastest horses.

The Comet.

A comet is visible in the heavens, and may probably be seen this evening about 8 o'clock, near to the westward and about fifteen to twenty degrees above the horizon. The "three hundred year" comet, as it is sometimes called, was expected to appear in the latter part of this year or the first of next. Its first appearance of which we have any account, was the 8th July, 1804. Its next appearance was the 21st April, 1856, a period of 292 years intervening. At that time it would be due again in 1848. But astronomers are calculating the period of its return in this century, take into the account the disturbing and retarding forces to which it would be subject, and some of them have predicted that it would not be seen until 2659; others fix the time in 1853.

If that is the one now visible, it will soon disappear, but will be back again shortly, and come much nearer to the earth, and appear of very large size, and very brilliant. It was the comet of which we speak, that was said by one historian to have frightened Charles V. off his throne. Unfortunately for the credit of the historian, however, that monarch had abdicated one year before the appearance of the comet in 1556. If there is any comet that has the peculiar virtue of frightening despots, we wish it would come this way and take a turn over Kinross just now.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Great Explosion of Gunpowder.

WHEELING, Aug. 29, P. M. Twenty eight kegs of gun powder which had been drayed from the warehouse to a boat at the wharf, exploded on the landing this evening. The drayman, named W. Kimberly, was instantly killed, and another man fatally injured. The explosion was terrific, nearly every pane of glass, and most of the sash in the houses on Water street were broken by the concussion. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

There is a young lady in Indiana so excessively modest, that every night before retiring she closes the window curtain to prevent "the man in the moon" from looking in.

An old toper being questioned as to a cotton gin, replied that "was very good but not equal, in his estimation, to pure Holland gin."

The pimples on a toper's face are an old-fashioned sort of "spiritual manifestation." They cannot be said to come exactly from beyond the grave; but they show clearly that the "medium" is hurrying himself toward the grave.

An antiquary has discovered the following singular epitaph in a graveyard somewhere in Massachusetts, and sends it to the *Utica Telegraph*:

Here lies the bodies of John and Lucy Lenton, Killed by lightning sent from heaven. In 1777.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

No. 1. It should be borne in mind, that we live in America, and that we should educate our children as American youth. A great deal should be taught to our children, that can be found in no European system, because it has no application to the condition or future duties, of a European child. The very book which might serve well enough for an English boy, may not be the best for an American. I do not mean that the boy should be made a fool by being taught to despise and decry all that is not American, but I would have him perfectly understand the peculiarities of his own country, and have his education adapted to its character and institutions. Let whatever is excellent in the institutions of all countries be shown him; let him be taught to admire and esteem true merit wherever found, but still, let his education be such as will accommodate itself, to the peculiarities of a republic rather than a monarchy.

It is a self-evident truth that every human being is entitled to an education.—We argue this from the fact that he is held accountable for the discharge of duties for which an education alone can fit him. This fitness he is unable to acquire himself; it must therefore be secured to him by others, who as his natural guardians and sponsors, become accountable for his enjoying that amount of development, both of body and soul, which will qualify him for answering the end of his existence. The right to receive an education and the obligation to bestow it, are indicated by the condition in which an infant is born, and the responsibility with which an obligation to give implies in another a right to receive, it is inferred that every child has an unalienable right to an education; and if it is not bestowed, the guilt is mainly theirs to whom the existence of this disqualification is attributable. The circumstances under which a person is brought into the world, imply a promise of education. An infant has no choice or agency in bringing itself into being, and on its entrance into life, is perfectly helpless, and therefore has a claim on others for protection. The promise of education made to the child by its parents, is indorsed by society; and if it does not receive its due at the hands of the original promiser, it has a right to come upon the indorser. Unless a fraud be practised upon it, its prospect of an education is certain.

The claims of children upon their parents and upon society, though equal in point of obligation, are not of the same extent. The only limits of the former are the means of the parent and the capabilities of the child. The responsibility of the latter, extends no further than to bestowing such an elementary training, as will qualify each person to take care of himself, to fit him for discharging the duties it imposes, and for which it holds him accountable, and to prevent him from becoming a burden to others. The existence of this right and obligation so far as the growth and nourishment of the body are concerned, is practically acknowledged by society, in all civilized countries, and so it should be in all respects in reference to the growth and nourishment of the mind.—The mind is of infinitely more importance than the body, in infancy and childhood is just as helpless; and every consideration that enjoins the duty of providing for the support of the latter, demonstrates with augmented force the obligation to attend to the culture of the former. To stunt the growth of the body, or to hinder or injure its health either by withholding food or by mechanical means, is a crime punishable by law, and yet not half so cruel as by neglect or miseducation, to hinder the proper development of the powers of the mind, and for which as yet no adequate remedy has been provided. The wants of the body seem to have been considered paramount to those of the mind. Poor-laws, alms-houses, infirmaries, hospitals, &c., have their origin, in physical necessities, are founded on the wants of the body and willingly provided by society, but alas! what provisions comparatively speaking, have been made by society for the education of mind. Hungry, starving intellect meets with little consideration and less encouragement by individuals, and hence the greater the necessity for society to interpose.

By reasoning a priori we should certainly conclude that the education of the young is one of those interests which may safely be left to take care of themselves. Natural affection would seem to make all foreign instigation on this subject needless. The testimony of experience however, on this point, is altogether the reverse. It is a lamentable fact that in our country the education of their children is just one of those things about which parents are particularly careless, and indifferent, and as it is a matter of supreme importance to society; an interest too precious to be neglected; she finds herself obliged in order to perpetuate her existence, and fortify herself from decay and overthrow, to devise expedients for effecting by constraint, what fathers and mothers ought spontaneously to have attended to at the bidding instinct of parental love.

In a self-governing community like ours where every man is a sovereign, it is important more than in any other state of society, that the great mass of the people should be educated. Our society has its origin, in the native propensities and the natural wants of man. Here all power emanates from the people. Government as the agent or representative of the popular, will derive all its character and authority from the people. The people then should be educated; and our government is an impracticable force unless a majority of voters can be made intelligent enough to participate in its management. A populace should have no existence in a republic. It is incompatible with its safety to say nothing of its well being, and we had better risk the avarice and ambition of the most arbitrary sovereign upon earth than be at the mercies of the passions of an ignorant, lawless, infuriated populace where more muscular force is disproportionately arrayed against virtue and intelligence. Our ship of State is already launched upon the waves of a political sea, and unless guided by the hand of intelligence, must soon suffer shipwreck, and sink to no more. The highest holiest duty of America, is to educate her youth. It

was intelligence that reared the majestic columns of our national glory, and intelligence alone can prevent them from crumbling into dust. Let it be remembered that the people are sovereigns, and that the best safeguard of American liberty, is the education of American youth.

AN EXAMINER.

For the Jackson Standard.
The National Identity of the American People, Passing Away.

Frequently my observations direct my thoughts to the rapidly, with which American peculiarities, and the morals, which characterize the American people, are ingulphed in the whirlpool of imported habits, and foreign refinement. The native Americans, who are left almost in the minority, in the midst of heterogeneous masses of foreigners, are more or less assimilated to them. By this means, the sociability and liberality of America, are supplanted by the gruff aristocracy and selfishness of Europe. This is no fanciful picture, that I am drawing; for we need only advert to the recollections of our older inhabitants, or to history, prior to that, to prove the facts in the case. There is not half as much sociability in society, or friendship amongst neighbors, as there was twenty, thirty, or sixty years ago. I am aware that the accumulation of property, in any community, will create an aristocratic feeling. For when property is more equally distributed, as it was in the first settling of the States; there is more harmony and peace in society. But this cannot account for all the change. For an unequal distribution of property, in this country, does not have the same influence, that it would have in Europe, where a property qualification is necessary to the exercise of the right of suffrage; and when the right cord it over the poor, as they were superior beings. Property in Europe, is the great "sine qua non," which gives rise to the different castes in society. And Europeans when they emigrate to this country, bring with them the manners and customs of Europe; even if poor when they arrive here, as soon as they begin to accumulate, they are brim full of the self-importance, which they had imbibed from those, who used to dominate over them in Europe.

This will suffice, on the social changes produced by European emigration; for the effect on the religion of the American people is still greater. Romanism or the religion of the Pope, is on a rapid increase, in the United States. The time was, when there were but few Catholics in this country; now the membership amounts to 1,600,000, besides the thousands who lean towards Popery; and the steeples of their churches and cathedrals, are towering to the heavens, in every city and almost every town in the United States. In California, the Catholics have, already, succeeded so far as to obtain access to the free schools, and support their own schools. In the Eastern States, the Romanists are beginning to effect the same, and in Cincinnati and other cities, they are agitating the subject. The public school fund never designed, to support sectarianism, and the books to be used in the public schools, were to be free from sectarian bias. May the All-wise Ruler of the Universe, forbid that the free school funds of our country, should be so abused, as to be applied to teach and to spread bloody popery in this free, intelligent and hitherto Protestant country. And what has contributed, so much, to the increase of Romanism in America, is the endless tide of foreigners, who crowd upon our shores. I would say, that the United States, have nothing to fear from English, Scotch or Welsh emigration; for in religion and morals they correspond to the people of the United States. Let I should be thought partial, I would say that we welcome all Protestants from Ireland, from France, and from Germany, as worthy of this country, but their Catholic, priest-ridden population are unwelcome, and they should remain on their own side of the Atlantic.

D. E.

RURAL COTTAGE, JACKSON C. O.
August, 20th, 1853.

WASHINGTON'S WEALTH.—THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.—The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russell and West, Boston, in the year 1800, entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated by the editor to Mrs. Martha Washington: "General Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest land-holders in the United States. His annual receipts from his estate amounted, in 1796, to four thousand pounds sterling. His property at the same period, was estimated to be worth one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in federal money, and was considered a very great fortune at that early day in this country for any one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone was computed, in 1787, to consist of nine thousand acres of which enough was in cultivation to produce in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn, and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred loads, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flax-seed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it was said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country.—His domestics, at the same time were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen in sufficient quantities to clothe his numerous household, which number nearly one thousand persons."

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Aid for New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24. Three thousand two hundred dollars have been collected here for the sufferers in New Orleans.

What men want is reason for their opinions, they usually supply and make up in rage.—*Tribune.*

The two best rules for a system of rhetoric are, first, have something to say, and next, say it.—*Emmons.*

The Russian soldiers receives less than six cents monthly in cash—with any amount of flogging thrown in. He must live high!

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—During the week ending the 20th instant there were fifty-seven deaths in Mobile, of which thirty-two were from yellow fever. For the forty-eight hours ending the 22d there were five additional fever deaths. The disease is said to be on the decline. At night it is burnt on all the streets.

We will pay a price to see the man who has not had, in his own estimation, at sometime a chance of making money—and didn't!

The Potato Rot.

We get letters and papers from all parts of the country giving accounts of the disease. We give a few only: The *Utica Evening Telegraph* says: "From present indications, the coming potato crop will be materially curtailed by the 'rot.' In some sections, it is feared that it will be an entire failure. Accounts respecting the ravages of the disease have reached us from various parts of this State, and from nearly all of the Eastern States. Still, it is not certain yet that prices will be greatly affected by it."

The *Newark (N. J.) Daily Eagle* says: "Potatoes are 'rotting by the vine.' From various parts of the State we learn that the rot will be very injurious to farmers, for owing to the decrease of the disease last year, they were planted extensively."

Bedford Valley Snake.

Two of our citizens have visited the spot where this huge serpent was seen, with a view of capturing the monster. They saw and examined the skin he had shed, and found it fully twenty-one feet six inches long. They also saw and conversed with Mr. John Elder, a most reliable citizen, who had met the animal face to face. Mr. E. encountered him in a lance, across which he was lying, with his tail in one meadow and his head near the second fence. From his dusky brown color, Mr. E. mistook him for the ridge pole of the fence, until his horse started back with fright when the serpent reared up to the height of the rider and darted fire from his eyes. The horse instantly whirled and dashed off in alarm, and by the time he could be brought back to the spot, the snake had disappeared in the high grass. Mr. E. thinks he is between twenty and thirty feet long.—*Cumberland (Md.) Jour.*

Col. FREMONT left New York on Sunday last for Washington thence to proceed to St. Louis, and thence across the Plains to San Francisco, along the proposed Pacific Route. His chief object is to discover the great depression which he supposed to exist somewhere in the Rocky Mountains about the headwaters of the Rio Grande del Norte. He finds that Lieut. BEALE has passed through this depression, he will follow on the same track and compare any deficiency in his notes which want of time or instruments may have occasioned. Having arrived at San Francisco, he will immediately return so as to be in the mountains when the snows fall. It is very important that in the projection of the road there should be some accuracy as to the extent of the obstruction which may be occasioned by the snows.—*O. S. Journal.*

FIRES.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night, the quiet that reigned throughout the city was broken by the cry of "fire, fire!" and the immediate disclosure followed that the stable of Mr. Alexander Ewing, Sr., situated on one of the corners of the alleys between Main and Second and Paint and Mulberry Streets, was on fire. Before our firemen succeeded in mastering the devastating element, Mr. Ewing's stable, Mr. Eichenlaub's and Mr. Kaiser's were consumed, and that of Mr. Douglas partially. Although all the firemen did well, the Rescue company took the horns, inasmuch as it succeeded in throwing the first water on the fire. From the time it threw the first water until the extinguishment of the fire, it worked excellently well.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

Three interesting young ladies were exhibited at present in Boston. One of them a Miss Norton, sixteen years of age, measures 7 feet 4 inches in height; the second, Miss Briggs, measures but 31 inches in height, and the third, Miss Taylor, only seven years old weighs 209 pounds.

David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn county, Indiana, aged 107 years, two months and ten days. He had, at different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death, was the father of forty-seven children! This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week.

NEW ORLEANS PRISONS HEALTHY.—It is stated that the New Orleans work-house, where there are over two hundred prisoners confined, there has not been a single case of yellow fever this season. All the other city prisons are said to equally exempt from the epidemic. If true this is a remarkable fact.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Further and Important News by the Steamer Europa.

Boston, Aug. 31.

The Europa arrived here to-day, and from the papers brought by her we glean the following additional and very interesting items.

The emperor of France had relinquished a contemplated journey to Delippe. The Turkish question has assumed a new and more complicated phase.

It was rumored at Vienna that, should Russia make an inroad into Servia, Austria would occupy Belgrade.

The advices from St. Petersburg state that, notwithstanding the apparent negotiations for peace, the war department was as active as ever. It also appears that the Czar's acceptance of the Vienna proposition was not unconditional. He will not consent to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, until the Porte signs an arrangement, equal to a concession of all the points in dispute.

The Persian ambassador has assured the Porte of assistance, and the Shah was raising a large force, to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Sultan has ordered the Greek bishops to return to their bishoprics immediately.

The Russian agents were fomenting disturbances in many parts of Turkey.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.

The total number of interments during the week was 1,442, including deaths from yellow fever.

The markets are stagnant. The receipts of cotton during the week were 800 bales; the sales were 800, and the stock is 10,000 bales.

Aug. 29.

The reports of the interments have not been complete for some days past, owing to a difficulty about the Catholic Cemetery. To-day it is estimated 120 died of yellow fever.

Southern News by the Mails.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.

The New Orleans papers of last Wednesday have been received.

They speak hopefully of the slight decline in